The Chesterfield Advertiser

Paul H. Hearn, Editor and Publisher

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CLEMENCEAU, THE LIVELY FRENCHMAN

Now that the ex-Premier, Georges Clemenceau, has gone back to France we can talk behind his back, as it were.

Many years ago, in 1777, in fact, a gallant Frenchman, Marquis de Lafette, came to this country not to lecture us but to fight in the Revolutionary War for the American colonies. He came back to us in 1824 and he did not lecture then but was received everywhere with joyful greetings and was voted $200,000 by congress. But our recent visitor has received only criticism.

Not directly, but rather indirectly, the Tiger of France intimated that the United States should help France collect her German debt or to put it roughly, pull her chestnuts out of the fire. As one newspaper says, "Clemenceau does not seem to realize that the U. S. A. enlisted only for the duration of the war and not for the duration of the peace."

The French people and their spokesman do not seem to realize that the more oppressive that nation is to Germany the more difficult it will be to collect their debt. Take away the means by which German industries are to thrive, with what will that defeated nation pay? France has got back from Germay the territory of Alsace-Lorraine that the Germans took in 1871.

But Clemenceau claims that Germany is preparing for another war and he wants Uncle Sam to ally himself once more with France. He claims that a great crisis is approaching, general European war threatened. That being the case may it not be a good reason why the United States should keep out of Europe and European affairs?

NEWBERRY'S SUCCESSOR

The governor of Michigan has appointed as the successor of Truman Newberry, Mayor James Couzens. It will be remembered that in the recent congressional election those candidates in several states who voted for Newberry to retain his purchased seat were retired to private life. This made Newberry's seat in the senate hot for him and he resigned before the new congress would have a chance to put him out. The man appointed to take Newberry's seat was at one time connected with the Henry Ford company and it is quite fitting that he should be appointed to succeed the man whose money, about $200,000, defeated Henry Ford when he and Newberry made the race for the Michigan senatorship.

Mr. Couzens is a Republican but is said to be a most liberal one, with no sympathy for the standpatters of his party. He is a man of great wealth for good purposes. When Mayor of Detroit, in order to check the abuses of the privately owned street railway system, he purchased the railway and consolidated with new city lines which gave Detroit municipal ownership and control of its own street railway.

Another blessing of the election in Michigan was the defeat of Senator Townsend who was Newberry's friend and advocate. He is succeeded by a staunch Democrat Governor Ferris.

The New York World commenting upon the Michigan senatorial situation says:

In Mr. Couzens, Michigan after nearly four years of the disgrace of Newberry will again have a Senator of whom it may be justly proud. Through him and former Gov. Ferris it will have cleared itself of the reproach of keeping none but mediore reactionaries in the upper House of Congress.

HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MARKETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The club markets of South Carolina have attracted wide attention as is evidenced by the fact that letters of inquiry relative to their organization have come to the Home Demonstration Department from interested parties in 28 states.

Twenty-eight club markets have been established in twenty-four counties; twenty of which are in operation at the present time. In most counties the sales are largest during the fruit season. In the smaller towns the markets are in most cases discontinued during the winter months.

The total sales of the club markets during eleven months of 1922 are $72,320.23. Individual marketing products through this channel number 840.

The club markets are being looked upon every where as permanent institutions, having been of untold assistance in furnishing financial aid during these days of agricultural reconstruction.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS MAKE SPLENDID SHOWING IN POULTRY—1922

Poultry work in South Craolina has never had a brighter future. The increase in production and the improvement in breeding has never been greater in any one year than in 1922. Under the supervision of the Home Demonstration Department, 39 Women's Clubs with 608 members, 30 Community and 3 County Poultry Associations with a membership of 629 men and women, and 56 Boy's and Girl's Clubs with 639 members, have had instruction and individual help in poultry culture. The number of purebred fowls raised last year was, 29,876 as compared with 117,756 this year. The total value of poultry products sold and used at home amounts to $135,568.26.

Reports from the county agents show that more thon 364 meetings have been held with Boys' and Girls' Clubs and equally as many with adults. Much marketing of polutry has been done by the agents, and all found ready sale on the South Carolina markets. Of the $66,390.48 brought from the poultry sold a great part of it found sale through the help and suggestions of the Home Demonstration Agents.

Several large poultry farms have been established this year. One is keeping this winter 3,000 layers, and a number have as many as 1000 hens. Numbers of large incubators have been installed and baby chicks by the thousands will be turned out next spring.

No state is better suited for the production of poultry than South Carolina and with a little more time, our farmers and breeders will keep pace with the best of poultry producing states.

From an account of what Judge Card, Connecticut, had to say about the quality ofthe Reds at the South Carolina R. I. Red Show at Chesterfield: "In variety, South Carolina R. I. Reds of single comb variety are on par with any exhibit ever staged in an Eatern Show, including the biggest city of the universe. As a Northern and Eastern judge who has handled the world's best, I am stating without equivocation or mental reservation that this grand class of Reds at Chesterfield was far superior to any exhibit I have judged this season, and would compare faverably with the best winter shows North, East or West."

LESS FOR EDUCATION—MORE FOR LUXURY

Washington.—"Education is the vital element on the success of any nation," said the Hon. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, in a public and industrial teaching in such manufacturing centers as Detroit as an example of the practical value of education.

Continuing, the commissioner quoted statistics proving that the one and one-half billion dollars spent on education in the Nation last year, while a large sum in itself, was pitiful when compared with the twenty-two billions spent for luxuries.

"From these statistics," he said, "it would appear that the country cares more for chewing gum, cigars and cigarettes, and cosmetics than it does for education."

Education have seized upon this comparison as a striking argument in favor of the Towner-Sterling bill, now before Congress creating a Department of Education, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. The bill appropriates a hundred million dollars to be spent among the states in the aid of education. One hundred millions is the two hundred and twentieth part of last year's country-wide bill for luxuries.

Dr. Tigert drew attention to the "insidious propaganda" spread by "some agency" against the expenditure of large sums by the Government in aid of education, and termed the proper and wise use of money in education as the salvation of the country against many of the evils of ignorance, intolerance, and fanaticism, which menaces its prosperity.

TOWN TAX EXECUTIONS

On Jan. 1,1923 Executions will be issued against all delinquent Town Taxes. Executions will be placed in the hands of the chief of police.

By order of Town Council.

J. A. TEAL,
Clerk.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Customs and Their Origin; Happenings of Long Ago.

All Peoples Have Ways of Amusing Themselves on Special Occasions and at Fixed Seasons.

AN OLD philosopher, who was none the less a philosopher for his constant and close observation of men, remarked that we can best judge men's temperament and ideals by watching them at their work and at their play. A keen observer would have very little difficulty in judging Americans by their work. One such has aptly called this country "The Land of the Strenuous Life." Even our sports partake so much of this strenuosity that the medical profession is beginning to warn us of overindulgence in the more violent forms of athletics.

But all peoples have ways of amusing themselves on special occasions and at fixed seasons after a manner so well established that it has come to be regarded a kind of ritual, says the New York Herald. This has come down to us from the ages when our forebears first pushed their way out of the dry tablelands of civilization. Even the mighty power of the churches has not been able to brush aside some practices that have their roots deep in paganism.

Old Customs That Continue.

Probably after Halloween and Christmas there is no festival of the year so girt about with long-established customs as New Year's day. Among the best known of these are the auguries drawn from what was called the "Candlemas bull." In Scotland and other northern countries the term Candlemas, given to this season of the year, is supposed to have had its origin in religious ceremonies performed by candle light. The candles used were very large and highly ornamented, and were brought in at the midnight hour to the assembled guests, who, since the falling of dusk, had been drinking freely of the wassail bowl. Then, in procession, they marched out into the night, and to their imaginations the passing clouds assumed the shape of a bull. From the rise and fall and general motions of these clouds the seer foretold good or bad weather. Sometimes, too, auguries for the future were gathered from the state of the atmosphere on New Year's Eve, and also from the force and character of the wind.

In the imagination of most primitive peoples, especially those of the North, who were forced to battle against the elements of nature for life and sustenance, the eves of great feasts were considered occasions when the spirits of good and evil were in deadly conflict. The moment of midnight on New Year's Eve was always considered a time of special activity for the spirits of evil. In order to overcome them holler and more powerful influences had to be invoked. The evil spirits, or genii, as can be gathered from the Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon folklore, and even from words in their dialect, could be overcome by an appeal to the good genii, the hoghmen, or hillmen.

Probably imported from Italy was the superstition that on New Year's Eve the "evil eye" was all the more malignant. Then, too, there was a widespread practice of the "setting of mete or drynke by nights on the benche to fede Allholde or Goblyn." In some of the dialogues of the famous medieval morality play, "Dives and Pauper," we find mention of this and many other New Year's customs intended to counteract the activities of the forces of evil.

Christmas Cheer Continued.

Perhaps what contributed most to this general fear of sinister influences was the deep drinking among the people, which continued almost uninterruptedly from Christmas until New Year's day. Up to the Ninth century, except in the Syrian and Coptic churches, New Year's was not celebrated as a special feast day, but was looked upon as merely the octave of Christmas. Therefore the Christmas cheer was continued throughout the entire octave without abatement. It flickered up for the last time on New Year's day, as is clear from the one hundred and ninety-eighth sermon of Augustine, bishop of Hippe.

In England on New Year's Eve the young women went about carrying the "wassail bowl" and singing from door to door certain verses—a custom which had much in common with the hogmanay practice in Scotland. Het pint, the strange brew which in that country was carried about in the streets at midnight, was composed of ale, spirits, sugar, nutmeg or cinnamon. It was a powerful potion, the effects of which were almost immediately evident. Ritson in a collection of ancient songs gives us a few sung to the quaffings of this "prince of liquors, old or new." One such is:

A jolly wassel bowl,
A wassel of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul
That setteth this to sale;
Out jolly wassel!

Notwithstanding the opposition which it has met since the year 1811, when many abuses were discovered in the practice, the custom of hurrying first across the threshold of his sweetheart has been practiced by many a young lad in Anglo-Saxon countries. The young lady listened attentively from the time the midnight bells ceased to ring to catch the first footfall on the floor.

The welfare of the family, particularly the fairer portion of it, was supposed to depend upon the character of the first comer after the midnight hour had sounded. Great care was taken to exclude all improper persons, especially as the midnight intruder enjoyed the privilege of imprinting a "hearty kiss" on the lips of the expectant lassie.

Bestowing Gifts.

The custom of bestowing gifts has become so inextricably linked with the New Year's celebrations in Paris that New Year's day is still called the Jour d'Estrennes. This custom seems to have had its rise in the conduct of the nobles of the late Middle ages, who were in the habit of bestowing gifts upon their sovereign. Naturally the ruler, not wishing to remain under obligations to them, returned the gift in a princely fashion. In England, however, especially in the time of Queen Elizabeth, this custom became so burdensome that it occasioned general protest among the nobles. "Good Queen Bess" was not slow to indicate just what kind of gifts she expected, or rather exacted. She let it be known also what consequences would follow the withholding of the jewels and the silks which she looked for at the hands of her subjects. She was so niggardly in her own gifts that we can understand how the custom fell into disuse and in the time of George IV was abandoned.

The giving of gifts was also very common among the people. On Christmas, and often on St. Stephen's day, employers, parents and masters presented Christmas boxes to their dependents. It was a form of Christmas charity. On New Year's day, however, gifts were exchanged between friends and acquaintances as a sign of good will. This custom, perhaps, had its origin in the box which was taken aboard every vessel that sailed out of port during the octave of Christmas and which was not to be opened until the return of the vessel. Contributions were to be dropped into this box, large or small, according as the day had been propitious or otherwise. The person to whom the contents of the box were given was supposed to have a mass said for the mariners who had made the gift. Hence the name of "Christmas boxes," which were given up to and including New Year's day. Each one of these days became known as "boxing day."

JANUARY FIRST DRAWS NEAR.

The light and airy manner
He had some weeks ago
Has passed from him completely.
His heart is filled with woe,
For that day is approaching
He great dreads to see,
When Friend Wife will remind him
Of promises that he
Has made—those resolutions
That will be hard to keep,
Requiring such an effort,
'Twould make an angel weep.

COMMANDER OWSLEY PLEADS FOR PREPAREDNESS

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23.—Asserting that thousands of soldiers went into the front-line trenches unable to shoot the rifles they were carrying, Alvin Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, made a plea for preparedness to eliminate a similiar situation in the next war, at a national gathering of Legion state adjutants here.

Mr. Owsley urged the retaining of sufficient Army and Navy so that it would not be necessary to rely upon other nations while the United States is training its armed forces in any future conflicts.

G. L. Folbre, of Dallas, adjutant of the Texas department, also drew the attention of the Legion men to the fact that untrained troops were sent to the front line during the World War.

"While serving at the front with the 32d division, I transferred men to replacement troops and saw them go into the front line trenches and shot down when they could have protected themselves had they been trained even in the use of rifles," Mr. Folbre said, "Many of these men had been drafted into service between six weeks and two months before they were rushed into action."

The views of the Texas Legion official were supported by Auston A. Peterson, Wisconsin adjutant, who urged the adjutants "to realize the seriousness of the preparedness situation at this time, particularly in view of the ever increasing danger of the Turkish and near East question."

Other Legion speakers urged the adjutants to encourage voluntary training on a larger scale in the high schools, colleges, universities, and physical training in graded schools. It was asserted that the enlisted strength of the regular United States Army at this time is even below the latest figure set by congress.

STORIES OF GREAT INDIANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

RUNNING ANTELOPE'S VIEWS OF HONESTY OF AGENTS

IN THE spring of 1874, while the seventh cavalry was stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., a band of Hunkpapa Sioux from a reservation near by came to the fort to ask General Custer for the food which they much needed. The steamer bringing the supplies issued them by the Indian department had been frozen in ice in the Missouri river and they had been compelled to eat their dogs and ponies to keep from starving.

Having decided to seek aid from the military, they brought with them their greatest orator, Running Antelope (Tahincasula Inyanke), a fine-looking, dignified old warrior, to present their cause. Running Antelope described at length the distressing condition of the tribe and denounced their agent, accusing all agents of dishonesty.

At this point General Custer interrupted and asked the interpreter to say to the chief that the Great Father selected only good men for agents before sending them out from Washington. When this was explained to Running Antelope he smiled grimly and, through the interpreter, replied: "Well, they may be good men when they leave the Great Father, but they get to be d—d cheats by the time they reach us."

After the council was over, General Custer invited Running Antelope and his chiefs into a dining room of his quarters for a feast. Dignified and impressive as the old chief was while speaking in a council, he was not so admirable as a table companion. After gorging himself on everything in sight, he emptied the plates and swept the remains of the feast from the very noses of his headmen, into the folds of his robe. Then he belted it at his waist, making a capacious haversack, grunted his appreciation of the hospitality and stalked from the room.

Although Running Antelope had not learned table manners (according to white men's lights) in the tepees of his fathers, he was a first-class fighting man.

The majority of his victims were members of the Arikara tribe. His bag of Arikaras for 1876 was ten warriors and three women. His greatest single feat was the slaying of five warriors in one day. In the 12 years which the record covers he confesses, graphically, to dispatching no less than 30 of these hereditary foes of the Sioux, a record of systematic homicide which doubtless gave him as great a reputation among his tribesmen for being a warror as he enjoyed among the whites as an orator.

ESTATE NOTICE

All those holding claims against the Estate of Alfred Johnson, deceased, will please present same duly itemiz- and sworn to and those owing the estate in any way will settle same at once

Dec. 11, 1922. MAY JOHNSON,
52-p Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The Auditor's Office will be open for the assessment of all classes of personal property, new buildings, transfers of real estate, poll, road and dog tax, from January 1st to Feduary the 20th, 1923.

All ablebodied men between the ages of 21 and 60 are required to return and pay a poll tax of $1.00 and those between the ages of 21 and 55 years are required to return and pay a commutation road tax.

The law requires a penality of 50 percent on all property not returned for taxation on or before the 20th day of Febuary.

I will be at the following places on the dates named:

Cedar Creek, January the 2d, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Patrick, January 2d, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

John H. Wallace's, January 3d, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Cash, January 3d from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Cross Roads, January 4th, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Ruby, January 4th, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Guess, January 5th, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Mt. Croghan, January 5th, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Parker No. 1, January 6th, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Angelus, January 8th, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

McBee, January 9th and 10th to 12 o'clock.

Middendorf, January 10th, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Cheraw, January 11th and 12th.

Jefferson, January 15th.

J. G. Holly's, January 16th, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

W. J. Hick's, January 16th, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Dudley, Febuary 17th from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Pageland, Febuary 18th, and 19th.

Teal Mill, January, 22d, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

T. W. EDDINS,
County Auditor.